THE SHOWS WHAT PROTECTION HAS DONE. FIGURES FROM WHICH THE FREE-TRADERS CAN-NOT PLY-SOME DEMOCRATIC CRITICISMS ANSWERED-THE COUNTRY'S UN-PARAILPLES GROWTH.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Bangor, Aug. 23 .- If it was ever doubted that the representatives of this section of the country were lukewarm, that doubt has been expelled today by the magnificent outpouring of the masses on the occasion of a visit from James G. Blaine here. Mills and factories shut down, the country people left their harvest fields, all thronging to town, and since the visit of General Grant no such welcome was ever accorded any man as was given Maine's honored son. Not only this, but those who were with him, and who stand high in the councils of the party, and who, like Mr. Blaine,

It will be shown by the report of my speech in the very papers that afterward misquoted it. It is really in that special feature of the deposits that the pith of the whole question lies. Let me now give the figures for Great Britain and Ireland, and in so doing I will use dollars instead of pounds, so as to make all com-

sum equivalent to one hundred and eighty-two mil-Hons of dollars (\$182,000,000) as belonging to actual WARNER MILLER TO HIS OLD COMPADES.

a sum equivalent to one hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars (\$182,000,000) as belonging to actual wage-workers in the kingdom. That is an estimate many mill one higher that was made me by an Englishman of whom I made Inquiry.

Let us now turn to Massachusetts for the other side of this comparison. At the close of last year the total amount of deposits in the savings banks of that Commonwealth was more than three hundred and seventeen millions of dollars (\$217,000,000)—and this in addition to fifty-eight millions (\$55,000,000) in trust companies and co-operative banks, which also receive deposits from wage-workers, but of which I shall take no note, confining myself to the savings banks proper, as in England there is no official statement as to the occupation of depositors, but at the freasury office of Massachusetts it is estimated that 75 per cent of the whole amount, or \$237,000,000 belong to the wage-workers of the State. In the case of the British depositors, I assigned them 10 per cent more than any estimate which I received in England. So that savings of the eredit of the wage-workers of the I reasury of Massachusetts by 10 per cent and assign only 65 per cent to the credit of the wage-workers of that State, and the amount will be found to be \$206,000,000 more than the amount to the credit of the wage-workers of the I force of this statement. I am making comparison between the savings of the wage-workers of a Kingdom.

I beg you gentlemen, to take in the full force of this statement. I am making comparison between the savings of the wage-workers of the I gopulation of \$8,000,000,000 more than the amount to the credit of the wage-workers of the Statement. I am making comparison between the savings of the wage-workers in one of the smallest States territorially of the American Union, with a population at the last census of a million and three-quarters (1.783,085), and only a little more, perhaps, than two millions to-day—the British git san wo king under a system of should free trade, the Massachuset

NO ESCAPE FROM THE FIGURES.

But they cannot escape, for I am willing, after vindicating as I have the correctness of my own Statement, as made in New-York to take the statement which they imputed to me, and ask them to publish the figures and the comparisons which are so readily reduced Admit, for the argument, that whole sum of five hundred and twenty

so readily reduced. Admit, for the argument, that the whole sum of five hundred and twenty millions (\$20,000,000,000) in the savings banks belongs to the wage-workers of the United Lingdom, and that on the other hand the entire 2517,000,000 in the savings banks of Massachusetts belong to the wage-workers of that State. What, then, is the inference? That the wage-workers among this tyeight millions of people have saved the other; or that lineeen wage-workers in England have saved \$200, while one wage-workers in Massachusetts has saved \$150.00, or that one wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved as much as twelve wage-workers in England have saved \$200, while one wage-worker in Massachusetts has saved as much as twelve wage-workers in England.

But I anticipate the fling from the Democratic editors that these star-lling states are I Massachusetts, and that she has always been expectably ta-oteen in the accumulation of wealth by the protective tariff, and has grown rich at the expense of other States of the Union. Let them, then, turn to New York, whose electoral vote transferred the National Adult istra ion to the Democratic party. New-York has to-day about six unifloms of people, or perhaps somewhat less than time-sixth of the population of the United Kingdom. Their savings banks contained, at the beginning of this year, five hundred and five millions of doilais—within a small fraction—or, if the exchange be corpectly made, the full equivalent of all the deposits in the savings and postal tanks of the whole United Kingdom. If the United Kingdom is the United Kingdom is saving and postal tanks of the whole United Kingdom is somewhat it is the savings and postal tanks of the whole United Kingdom is the United Kingdom is the united Kingdom for the United Kingdom for the united Kingdom for the savings banks of the whole being in the savings banks of the saving and postal banks of the whole being individual States, is do you will find that the aggregate amount in the savings banks, of the seven States for any solution

to make the statement abundantly safe, take sixty-five per cent for the whole, and you have over \$715,000,000 in the savings banks of the soven States tredited to wage workers. To state the fact in other words, you find an American population of \$11,000,000, in which the present savings of the wage workers are bur times as great as the savings of the wage workers imong the \$8,000,000 people of Great Britain and Ire-and.

At this point the Democratic advocate of free trade answers that these great gains to the wage-workers came from their industry and thrift, and were not in the least helped by a protective tariff. Let us see twenty years preceding the enactment of a prood of between three and four years in 1842-'46, the country was under a low revenue tariff, precisely

of the kind now recommended by President Cleveland and approved by the Democratic party in Congress.
At the end of that period, the savings banks of New-York and New-England had total deposits of

At the end of that period, the savings banks of New-York and New-England had total deposits of \$149.000,000. Allowing the wage-workers of that day to have the same proportion of the total deposits as they new have, their share would be \$67,000,000. We are now in the twenty-eight year of a protective tariff, enactive from year to year as industrial experience enabled Congress from time to time to correct and adjust its workings. How, then, stands the matter at the end of twenty-eight years of protection? The wage-workers of New-York and New-England have \$715,000,000 to their credit, or nearly eight times the amount gained under twenty-eight years of free trade in the same States.

The population of the seven States at the close of the long era of free trade was 7.250,000, and their population in this twenty-eight year of protection is presumed to be 11,000,000. The wage-workers of these States, tolling under a revenue tariff such as is recommended by the President, had earned a surphis amounting to \$13.50 for each person of the entire population, while the wage-workers for the later period under a protective tariff have earned \$65 per head for the total population; or, in other words, the average wage-worker under a protective tariff in the United States has been enabled to save five times as much as the average wage-worker under a mere revenue tariff.

But the Democratic advocate of free trade thinks that he can escape from the crushing force of these that the test and the content of these tariff have carried the saverage wage-worker under a mere revenue tariff.

who were with him, and who stand high in the councils of the party, and who, like Mr. Blaine, spoke for Harrison and Morton and protection to American labor and American industries, were greeted in a manner which must convince them that "the Pine Tree State" when she speaks in November will send out no uncertain sound. The day was auspicious. Train load after train load of hardy farmers, lumbermen and works men came, and at noom when Mr. Blaine arrived on a regular train and in a common car crowds were cut to greet him. An incident illustries how men here are to the common people, and how well they know him. An Indian of the Penobsoot tribe made his way to the barouche in which Mr. Blaine said and held out his hand, Mr. Blaine took it and shook it heartily, and then as the masses and shook it heartily, and then as the masses and some intimate friends accompanied Mr. Blaine said and well were the guests of Congressman Boutleil. In an address before an immense throng in the afternoon Mr. Blaine said in part:

Fellow Citicans: In a brief speech which I made in the city of New-York on the day of my arrival from and reland did not have in the savings banks of that scand with the fast. that the wage workers in the United States, that the wage workers in the output States of the wage workers of the comparatively small State of Massachusetts in the savings banks of that state in the savings banks of the British Islass. As I happened to know quite a world when the proposition of the savings banks of the British Islass. As I happened to know quite a world when the report of my speech in the credit of the wage-workers of the comparatively small state of Massachusetts in the savings banks of the British Islass. As I happened to know quite and the credit of the wag

THE OBJECTONS FROM THE SOUTH. Lastly, the objection to the conclusions present comes from the Southern Democrat who, forgetting the interests of section, is urging the revival of free trade, considers that the South has been robbed for the b uth has been robbed for the benefit of the North; and, bugging this monstrous delusion.

AN EARNEST AND FEELING ADDRESS AT THE

GRAND ARMY REUNION AT PHOENIX, N.Y. Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).-Warner Miller nd David B. Hill, who are apparently to be the rival candidates for Governor, crossed the paths of each other here at Syracuse to-day. Ex-Senator Miller came from the western part of the State, where he had made an address to the farmers the day before at to the firemen's convention at Cortland, which he

will address on the same day.

Early this morning Mr. Miller went to Phoenix to address a reunion meeting there of the Union Veterans of the war. He was accompanied by Lieutenant-Governor Jones, who said in the course of the day: "My advices indicate that Mr. Hill will be nominated for Governor, and myself for Lieutenant-Governor by acciamation." Both Mr. Miller and Mr. Jones are members of the Grand Army of the Republic. were welcomed heartily at the Phoenix station and escorted to the fair grounds, where the soldiers were encamped. Later in the day a meeting was held, which was addressed by both Mr. Jones and Mr. Miller. In his address Mr. Jones argued that the Government had not yet paid the debt it owed to the soldiers.

" Many old soldiers," Mr. Miller said, " are poor, and without the means of earning a livelihood. are sick and want care. It is the glory of the Grand Army that its charity extends aid to all its members. and that it arouses the community to take an interest in these men, and to relieve their suffering. It is as a charitable organization that the Grand Army is capecially worthy of honor, and I am glad to see that it is growing in this and other States. Acting unitedly, the Grand Army can secure from the Government any reasonable demand it makes.

the Grand Army can secure from the Government any reasonable demand it makes.

"As years go by the country more and more appreciates the services that the soldiers rendered. The old commanders of the Army, with the exception of that grand old hero, William T. Sherman, are all gone; and more and more we reverence the veterans that remain with us. I hold that the Grand Army is of benefit to the whole country. It keeps allive the memories of the late war. That we have a happy country to-day is due to the soldiers of the late war. I hope we may never forget it." (Great applause.)

THE CAMPAIGN IN INDIANA.

GOVERNOR FORAKER SPEAKS TO A GREAT GATH-

ERING AT RICHMOND. Richmond, Ind., Aug. 23 (Special).-The Republicans of Eastern Indiana opened the campaign at Richmond to-day, and it has been years since this was here. The most conservative estimate is that 25,000 strangers were present. The citizens of Richmond have shown their appreciation of the occasion by decorating their houses in a way that has never before been equalled. When Governor Foraker and party arrived the train was a few minutes late and an immense crowd waited around the Union Station. The visitors were escerted to the carriages in waiting. while the air rung with cheers and the sound of patriotic music. The carriages were driven to the hotel, where the guests alighted and were tendered a reception, 5,000 people taking the Governor by the hand. At Olen Miller Park at 12:45 the Governor spoke to an assemblage estimated at 20,000. He paid a high compliment to General Hovey and then took up the tariff question, and held the immense audience spell-bound for one hour and thirty minutes, when he closed one of the greatest efforts of his life by paying a glowing tribute to Harrison and Morton.

An immense throug lines all the principal thoroughfares to-night, while a torchlight procession is passing that is three miles in length. General Chase spoke this evening to 10,000 people at the Post Office Square.

TEACHING SOUND DOCTRINE. The Hariem Republican Club of the XXIIId Assembly District held one of the most enthusiastic meetings of the campaign last night, at No. 2.250 Third-ave. The speakers were George L Carjole, of New-Jersey; Colonel William Ayme, of Illinois, and Colonel James E. Magie, of Illinois. The latter treated the tariff question in an entertaining as well as logical manner. He read extracts from the messages of Presidents James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore and James Buchanan-all good Democrats who denounced free trade and praised protec-

He then furnished an apt illustration of the principles

asked why be did not dig a well close to the house he said that would take him three days, and he could go to the spring and back in ten minutes. If, however, a tax should be levied on each one of those buckets of water he would be forced to dig a well and save himself an unnecessary THE GOVERNOR TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS UNITED. THE BEST OF FEELING SHOWN AT THE PRIMARIES

-IN FAVOR OF WARNER MILLER. The Republicans of Brooklyn turned out in large numbers last evening to vote at the primaries for the delegates who will compose the conventions to meet the twelve Assembly Districts thi evening and name the representatives of the county in the State Convention next week. While there were factional contests in several wards relating to questions of local supremacy, there was the best of feeling everywhere, and no strife which can affect the party. naming of ex-Senator Warner Miller as the candidate

for Governor. Ward where the primary was held at No. 223 De Kath-ave. A large vote was polled, but both factions favored the choice of delegates who will support Warner Miller. There were interesting contests also in the Twenty-th rd and Twenty-fifth In the Fourth Ward for the first time in a wards. In the Fourth ward for the this ward for the Pirst Ward, Congressman S. V. White, Franking
Woodfulf and James S. Singht will be named. Among
the others will be James W. Birkett, M. J. Dady,
J. S. T. Stramhan, Z. L. Woodfulf, W. H. Leaveraft,
John French, S. A. Avda, John H. Kemble, Jacob
Worth, James H. Taylor and Charles Small
The Assembly District Conventions to night will be
called to order by the following Republicans; James
McKeen, James W. Birkett, Albre J. Newton, William
J. Butthing, George W. Jones, R. M. Johnson,
Michael Maurer, William H. Godfrey, George T. Pickford, John R. Sutton, William V. Hilliam, William S.
Ryan.

CHAIRMAN QUAY MISREPRESENTED.

ENCOURAGING NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS

of New-Jersey. It was a purely executive session ONE THING THAT CAN BEAT BREE DAVE and nothing was done of public interest. Mr. Clark-son reported that he had received over thirty letters yesterday from well-known party leaders, offering and the Governor was compelled to stop. He shouled their services for the campaign. One of these was from the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, who, though over eighty years old, sends word that he will take the continued:

Well, gentlemen, we accept the issue made in the past of the large of the la

from the venerable Hannibal Hamlin, who, though over eighty years old, sends word that he will take the stump and do what he can for the ticket, so far as his physical strength will permit. At least as his physical strength will permit. At least as his physical strength will permit. At least as mis undred letters have come in from prominent colored men who are willing to make speeches for Harrison and Morton.

Chairman Huston, of the Indiana State Central Committee, writes that Governor Foraker is in great domand out there and all through the West. The Governor's engagement to speak at Jamestown was made for gago. He will make speeches here and in several of the large Eastern cities. Dudley Foulke, called at headquarters pesterday on his way back to indiana. He said that Maine was certain to give a grand Republican majority, fully as large as that given in September, Ice-4, but not so great as Mr. Blaine's in November of that year. Mr. Blaine he said, would keep at work until the Saturday before election, by which time he will have spoken in each of the sixteen counties of the exist. The fluid was something remarkable. A places where in former years? I was almost impossible to get up a meeting of any kind, people came from miles around to listen to a discussion of the Mils bill. A letter was reverted from W. H. Diannond, chairman of the California Beryellican Sate Committee. He saws there is as great defection from miles around to listen to a discussion of the Mils bill. A letter was reverted from W. H. Diannond, chairman of the California Beryellican Sate Committee. He saws there is a great defection from miles around to listen to a discussion of the Planocratic ranks on the Pacific Coast as in the Facility of the California Beryellican Sate Central Committee. He saws there is a great defection from miles around to listen to a discussion of the Balance he said of the satered speak of the constitution and also a high-license act. The two hings were litted that have to stop a few moments till the constitution an

THE WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET. Milwauhee, Wis., Aug. 23.-The following is the complete ticket nominated by the Republican State Convention here yesterday:

For Governor-W. S. HOARD. Lieutenant-Governor-ERNEST G. TINI State Superintendent-J B THAYER.

Equiroad Commissioner-ATLEY PATERSON. Insurance Commissioner-PHILIP CHEEK.

ANOTHER LEADING DEMOCRAT FOR HARRISON first ballot, AND MORTON,

Monaghan, a leading lawyer of the Chester County bar, who was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor at the last Democratic State Conventional has been placed at one of its entrances,

NOMINATED FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

West Eaden, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Republicans of the III District nominated Thomas W. Braxton for Con-

altimore, Aug. 23.—Louis E. McComna was to-day of his deposition was unquelifiedly false.

Philadelphia, Aug. 23 (Special).—In railroad circles (oday it was a control of the control of t Troy, N. Y. Aug. 23.-John A. Quackenbush this

afternoon was nominated for Congress by the Republi- talked of, and that President Kimball, upon his arrival in

REPUBLICAN DELEGATES CHOSEN.

rates to the Saratoga Convention as follows: David and Susquehanns and East Pennsylvania roads.

W. Bogart, John Hammond, Reuben R. Jelliff and President Corbin's letter to Mr. Hammett wa

this afternoon at Lake George elected W. W. Rockwell lames W. Morran, Guerge F. Bryant, John Miller and Dudley Gill delegates to the State ton-vention. They are instructed for Warner Miller for

is the Ulster defects in to the State Convention, as selected this afternoon: First District—James G. Lindsley, C. M. Streeter, W. W. Ten Broeck, Rufus Smedes. Second-S. D. Coyken Fall, Justah Hasbrouck, George

city has seen such a gathering of people as there MR. BRICE HAS NOTHING WHATEVER TO SAY. MR. BRICE HAS NOTHING WHATEVER TO SAY.

Chairman Brice, of the Democratic National Executive Committee returned last night from his secret

For the Carolinas fair and slightly warmer. visit to Washington, where he went on Wednesday night. He did not care to discuss his visit or anything else, but after a brief stay at his office hurried away, presumably to discuss the aqueduct developaway, presumably to discuss the aqueduct develop-

visit to the White House, but the general ontion | perature, | For Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentneky and West Virginis, seemed to be that he went to see the President about that long delayed letter of acceptance. Now that the Senate has abandoned the idea of reporting a substitute for the Mills bill this seasion, there is no longer any excuse for Cleveland heading his party without the "keynote of the campaign," as the leaders insist this letter will be.

For Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas, for Wisconsin, Missouri and Missouri a

NO WONDER THEY FAVOR FREE TRADE. In "The Times" of Wednesday there appeared an article in which it was stated as a remarkable fact that George M. Fairchild, of Schoff, Pairchild & Co., commission merchants at No. 41 Worth-st., and Robert Bleake, a wooden manufacturer, of Hyde Park, Mass., were strongly in favor of the re-election of President Cleveland, and of the ado; tion of his "tariff reform" policy. In regard to Mr. Bleakie, the statement was made that "be came out unequivocally several months ago" for free trade. The facts in the case, as learned to a Tribune reporter from Mr. Fairchild himself, are:

In the diagram a continuous line shows the bar fuctuations yesterfay, as observed at the United business in this country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but has not business in the country for several years, but have been declared in the country for several years, but have been declared in the country for several years, but have been declared in the country for several years, but hav made any efforts to become naturalized. In fact, he sars he has invested a good deal of money in Canadian | Throws Office, And 24.-1 a m.-Fair weather pre-

THE GOVERNOR TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS. MONOPOLY DROWNS THE MELODY OF HIS VOICE, BUT HE SUCCEEDS IN DOING A GOOD DEAL OF SHOUTING.

e, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).-One of the objects of the secret meeting of liquor dealers of this city yesterday was to make preparations for an imposing demonstration in honor of David B. Hill and thus boom him for the Democrate nomination for Governor. It was known that Mr. Hill would arrive in Syracuse from Albany this evening on his way to attend the Firemen's Convention at Cortland tomorrow. It was resolved, therefore, to have the Democratic clubs of this city parade and then have Mr. Hill make a speech from the balcony of the Vanderbilt House. As ex-Mayor Eyan, a brewer, is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, this programme was easily executed. The Governor arrived from Albany at 8 o'clock. At that hour the streets surrounding the Vanderbilt House were packed with liquor dealers and their friends. John F. Gaynor, who is a member of Mr. Hill's military staff, and aid-de-camp with the rank of colonel, said: "I tell you what, I would rather have saleons behind me

dispenser of Federal patronage in this vicinity, and was introduced to the crowd as "the next Governor of the State." He addressed the people from the bal-

POURING INTO HEADQUARTERS.

During Chairman Quay's absence in Washington, what purported to be an interview with him appeared in a Democratic paper of Philadelphia and was copied in several other journals. It appears that this article was fictitious. The Senator has not said anything to any newspaper man that would justify the publication of such a story. "I do not care to discuss any of the statements that were made in the article," he said yesterday. "It is sufficient to say that I have not been interrogated by any one on political subjects, and furthermore let me say that ween any thing pretending to be an interview of this kind with me appears, it may be set down as a fabrication."

The meeting of the Executive Committee, which was held in the afternoon was attended by Mr. Quay, Colonel Dudley, Mr. New and State Senator Hobart, of New-Jersey. It was a purely executive session ONE THING THAT CAN BEAT BREE DAVE

BLOWING.

Here a locomotive with a loud whistle passed by

space at Thirteenth-st, and Eighth-ave. A drinking trees set out, and seats ranged around the Jackson Park is the first of the small parks Mayor Hewitt directed last year to be opened.

MISCELLANEOUS BAILWAY INTELLIGENCE. from Albany, Intending to journey onward to-morrow naved for Assembly by the Republicans of Lewis attended the Sloux City conference on Tuesday returned to the fremen's convention at Cortiand, which he County today. the Illinois Central would revoke the order to reduce the tariff on fifth-class freight to 20 cents between Chicago Cincinnati, Aug 23.—Renjamin Busiterworth was re-nominated by acclamation by the Republican Conven-tion of the Ist Ohio District to day.

The Central people, however, hold that unless some new phase presented itself the order would go into effect at the appointed time.

Fostoria, Ohio, Aug. 23.—The Republicans of the Vth District nominated Wilson J. Vance for Congress. West Haden, Ind., Aug. 23.—The Republicans of the Holders of the Portland and Oglensburg road yesterday afternoon it was decided by a two-thirds vote to ratify the lease to the Maine Central, according to the terms made.

New-Bedford, Mass., Aug. 23.—General Manage Maysville, Ky., Aug. 23.—The Democrats of the Stone, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy roat, who is spending his vacation here, said to day that 2 Western

to-day it was reported that negotiations between the Norfolk and Western and East Tennessee are again much afternoon was nominated for Congress by the Republi-cans of the XVIIIth District-Rensschar and Wash-ton counties.

London, would lay the matter before some of the largest ton counties.

Fort Monroe, Va., Aug. 23.—The Republican convention for the 1st District met at Glonester Court House to-day and renominated T. H. Bayley Brown for Congress.

DEPUBLICAN DELIVERED CHARM.

that the right of way for the proposed Allentown Terminal Hallroad has been secured, and a union station will be Middletown, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Republicans of Railroad has been secured, and a union station will be Sullivan County met at Monticello and elected dele built in the centre of the town, to be used by the Lehigh

Bogart, John Hammond, Reuben R. Jelliff and hin Walter.

Troy, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Warren County Republicans was expressed at the bold stant which the Reading has a afternoon at Lake George should be with the reading has been supported by the results of the reading has been supported by the results of the reading has been supported by the reading h Troy. N. Y., Aug. 23.—Warren County Republicans his afternoon at Lake George elected W. W. Rock cell lames W. Murran, George F. Kryant, John filler and Dudley Gill delegates to the State tone cention. They are instructed for Warner Miller for sovernor.

Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).—The following Kingston, N. Y., Aug. 23 (Special).—The following Corbin meant just what he said.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS-FOR 24 HOURS. Washington, Aug. 23.-10 a.m.-For Maine, New Hamp-abire, Vermont and New-York, light local rains; warmer, For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, New-Jersey, Eastern

For Georgia, Alabama, Missessippi and Locisiana, fair, pre-ceded by light local rains in the southern portions; nearly

ments with General Le Fevre.

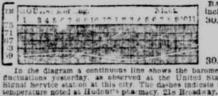
Various explanations were offered for Mr. Brice's

For Eastern Texas, local rains; nearly stationary tem-

weather, followed Friday afternoon along Lake Erie by

For Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas, fair, except local rains in southwestern Kansas, warmer. For Minneseta, Kastern and Southwestern Dakota, fair

For Colorado, generally fair and warmer. TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.



lend, and therefore relates & considerable interest in varied resterday. The temperature ranged between 560 and that country. He further said: "I have always be- 74", the average (64%) being 13% lower than on of protection by telling of an old farmer who had for years lieved that the duties in this country should be taken followed the practice of going with a bucket for water to a off of raw materials and manufactured goods. It is appring about a quarter of a mile from his house. When no new thing for me." Mr. Fairchild also stated that

RETALIATION UPON CANADA.

Continued on Fifth Page.

Article XXIX, it will be found that the law passed by Congress to carry the treaty into effect furnishes conclusive proof of the correctness of such construction. This law was passed March of such construction. This law was passed March
2, 1873, and is entitled, "An act to carry into
effect the provisions of the treaty between the
United States and Great Britain, signed in the
City of Washington the 8th day of May, 1871,
reating to the lisheries." After providing in its
first and second sections for putting in operation
Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article
XXX of the treaty, the third section is devoted to
Article XXIX as follows:

Section 3—That from the date of the President's
proclamation as horized by the first section of this
act, and so long as the articles eighteenis to twenty
iffth inclusive, and article thir seth of said treaty
shall remain in force according to the terms and conditions of ar icle thirty-third of said treaty, all goods,
wares and merchandise arriving, etc., etc.

Following in the remainder of the section the
precise words of the stipulation on the part of the

Following in the remainder of the section the precise words of the stipulation on the part of the United States as contained in Article XXIX, which I have already fully quoted.

Here, then, is a distinct enactment of the Congress limiting the duration of this article of the treaty to the time that Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX, should continue in force. That in lixing such limit it but gave the meaning of the treaty itself, is indicated by the fact that its purpose is declared to be to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty, and by the further fact that this law appears to have been submitted before the promulgation of the treaty to certain members of the Joint High Commission re-resenting both countries, and met with no objection or dissent.

There appearing to be no conflict or inconsistency between the treaty and the act of the Congress last cited, it is not necessary to invoke the well-settled principle that in case of such conflict the statute governs the question.

flict the statute governs the question,

CANADA'S ENJOYMENT OF AMERICAN LAWS. In any event, and whether the law of 1873 construes the trenty or governs it, Section XXIX of such treaty. I have no doubt, terminated with the proceedings taken by our Government to terminate Articles XVIII to XXV, inclusive, and Article XXX of the treaty. These proceedings had their inception in a joint resolution of Congress passed May 3, 1883, declaring that in the judgment of Congress these articles ought to be terminated, and directing the President to give the notice to the Government of Great Britain provided for in Article XXXIII of the treaty. Such notice having been given two years prior to the 1st day of July, 1885, the articles mentioned were absolutely terminated on the last named day, and with them Article XXIX was also terminated.

If by any language used in the joint resolution If by any language used in the joint resolution

If by any language used in the joint resolution it was intended to relieve section 3 of the act of 1873 embodying Article XXIX of the treaty from its own limitations, or to save the article itself. I am entirely satisfied that the intention miscarried. But statutes granting to the people of Canada the valuable privileges of transit for their goods from our ports and over our soil, which has been passed prior to the making of the treaty of 1871, and independently of it, remained in force; and ever since the abrogation of the treaty, and notwithstanding the refusal of Canada to permit our dishermen to send their fish to their home market through her territory in bond, the people of that Dominion have enjoyed without dimination the advantages of our liberal and generous laws.

Without basing our complaint upon a violation of treaty obligations, it is nevertheless true that such refusal of transit and the other injurious acts which have been recited constitute a tro-

acts which have been recited constitute a ro-voking insistence upon rights neither mitigated by the amenities of national intercourse nor medi-fied by the recognition of our liberality and gen-

erous considerations.

The history of events connected with this subject makes it manifest that the Canadian Government can, if so disposed, administer its laws and protect the interests of its people without manifestations of unfriendliness, and without the manifestations of intrendiness, and what are to unneighborly treatment of our fishing vessels, of which we have justly comelained; and whatever is done on our part should be done in the hope that the disposition of the Canadian Government may remove the occasion of a resort to the additional Executive power now sought through legislating action.

Persident Garfield advocated putting cont to the as Mr. list.

Its aline by Mr. Blaine come in an English ship! It is done on our tear should be done in the hope is the cash it each in each in the sale and the publican policy has killed our ship of it in each in the sale and the property in the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two things were being a work things were being a well-dependent to the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two things were being a work things were being a work things were being a work things were the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are things were being were tribing with a latter of the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are tribing were tribing were the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are tribing were the constitution and also a light-leaves act. The two constitutions are tribing were the constitution and also a light-leaves are the constitution and also all the constitution and also a light-leaves are the constitution and also all the constitution and also a light-leaves are the constitution and also all the constituti

CANADIAN TOLLS AND CHARGES.

I desire, also to call the attention of Congress to another subject involving such wrongs and unfair treatment to our citizens as, in my opinion, require prompt action. The navigation of the Great Lakes, and the immense business and carrying trade growing out of the same, have been treated bready and liberally by the United States Government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies have in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and ing trade growing out of the Sains, nave used treated breadly and liberally by the United States Government, and made free to all mankind, while Canadian railroads and navigation companies share in our country's transportation upon terms as favorable as are accorded to our own citizens. The canals and other public works built and maintained by the Government along the line of the lakes are made free to all. In contrast to this condition, and evincing a narrow and un-generous commercial spirit, every lock and conal which is a public work of the Dominion of Canada

subject to tolls and charges. By Article XXVII of the treaty of 1871 proision was made to secure to the citizens of the nited States the use of the Welland, St. Law-nce, and other canals in the Dem nion of Canada rence, and other canals in the D milion of Canada on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and to also secure to the subjects of Great Britain the use of the St. Char Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

The equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, which we were proposed at the use of the

minion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from tolls in their navigation, but we had a right minion which we were promised in the use of the canals of Canada did not secure to us freedom from toils in their navigation, but we had a right to expect that we, being A nericans and interested in American commerce, would be no more burdened in regard to the same than Canadians engaged in their own trade; and the whole spirit of concession made was, or should have been, that merch nolse and property transported to an American market through these canals should not be enhanced in its cost by toils many times higher than such 25 were carried to an adjoining Lava dan market. All our citizens, producers and consumers as well as wessel owners were to enjoy the equality profiled. And yet evidence has for some time, been before the Congress, furnished by the Secretary of the Trassury, showing that while the toils citized in the first estance are the same to all, such vessels and cargoes as are destined to certain Canadan ports are allowed as refund of nearly the entire toils, while those bound for American corts are not allowed any such advantage. To premise equality, and then in practice make it genditional upon our vessels doing Canadian burdness instead of their own, is to fulfil a promise with the shadow of performance.

I recommend that such lexistative action be taken as will give Canadian vessels navigating our canals and their cargoes precisely the advantages granted to our vessels and cargoes upon Canadian parameters which I have outlined and the recommendations made relate to the honor and dignity of our country and the protection and preservation of the rights and interests of all our people. A Government does but half its duty when it protects its citizen at home and permits them to be imposed upon and humiliated by the unfair and overreaching dispositions of other nations. If we invite our people to rely upon arrangements made for their benefit abrond we should see to it that they are not deceived; and if we are generous and liberal to a neighboring country our people and maintain the high standard and

coming pride of American citronship. Executive Mansion, August 23, 1888.

ENGLAND'S MINISTER ON THE SENATE ACTION.

Boston, Aug. 23.—Last evening Sir Llonel S. Sack-ville West, British Minister to the United States, was visited by a reporter at his shore home in Deverty. He said that the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty was no surprise to him. He thought the result would not be serious. When asked what he thought the British Government would do in case President Cloveland enforces the retaliation act, he replied: "It is impossible for me to tell, but I am constrained to be-lieve that the matter will be settled in some way be-fore any serious action is taken.

STREET STANDS UNDER THE OFFICIAL PYE. It is understood that the Bureau of Encumbrances s preparing for extensive raids upon street stands that are maintained to violation of law, and the owners of such stands keep themselves ready to get their prop-

perty out of the way on the shortest possible the Bureau will not be likely, however, to pay any attention to the recent ordinance of the Aldermen, whereby aliens cannot have such stands. The Cor-poration Counsel on August 8 rendered as opinion poration Counsel on August of the that this ordinance was unconstitutional. Inasmuch as the Supreme Court of the United States has declared that allens are as much entitled as citizens to conduct any lawful business in this country. The sale of to-bacco and cigars and miscellaneous merchandise, however, is not authorized by the law, and the owners of such stands are likely to suffer.

OBITUARY.

PROPESSOR T. T. SARINE

Professor T. T. Sabine died yesterday at his home, No. 8 East Twenty-fourth-st., in the forty-nightle year of his age. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1861 and from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1864. He then went abroad and studied for several years in France and Germany. Upon his return he was immediately appointed demonstrator of anatomy of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. From this position he was soon pro moted to a full professorship, which he continued to hold until his death.

He was one of the attending surgeons of St. Luke's Hospital and also held a similar position in Bellevus Hospital until a few years ago, when his falling health obliged him to give up the work. Before retiring from surgical work, however, he had earned a high reputation as practising surgeon. During the latter part of his life he devoted himself to the study of anatomy. On this subject he was an enthusiast and his lectures have become widely and favorably known. The funeral will be at his home to-morrow at 1 p. m. at 1 p. m.

Comforts of Travel.

The height of the acason's travel, aduring the month of August, and the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is mosting the demands of tourists for frequency of trains and boats, safety, speed and comfort in a manner never surpassed and rarely equalised.

Every department of this popular line is in perfect opera-

tion. The trains are as completely equipped as any in America, sumplement Woodruff Drawing Boom and Parlor America, animpiuous Weedruff Drawins Boom and Parlot Cars being ran on both seashing and mountain it ins.

The deet of Sonly Hook ateamers run in connection with trains on the Southern Division of the Central R. R. of New Jersey comprises some of the finest passenger bosts in New York 'arbot, and their hours of saling are a ited to all classes who want the Jersey abore, whether to the Monmouth Park dures or to any of the other hours for all reservants. Look at the time car of the Centra R. R. of New-Jersey in all daily parers if you would learn the heurs of costs and trains to the many charming places on this line where a few or week must be pleasantly passed.

Sensory interesting points are accessable by the Central R. R. of New-Jersey within a long or two of New-York that ail ma share the delights of an outing among the hills or by the sea.

MARRIED. BLAKESLEY-MITCHELL -As the residence of Mr. William Og len Giles, the bride's mucle, at Kine's Brides, New York City, August 21, by the Rev John M. Worrall, D. D. Mr. Atheri, J. Blakesley and Miss Marie L. D. Mitchell, both of Waterbury, onn.

CATLOW-HAYDEN-On the 11th inst, at St. Angustine's Chanel, N. Y., by the Bey. F. A. Denniaton, Miss Alice Hayden to Mr. Charles "atlow, both of London, Eugland, CODY-TOUSEY-On the 18th inst. at Clinton Corners, N.Y., by the flor. D.G. Wright. Herbert W. F. Cely, D.D. S., of New-York, to Miss Alice N. Tousey, of Clinton Corners.

Notices of marriages must be indorsed with full name

DIED.

BERRY-August 21, at Camp Watson, on Lake Champlain, a fer a brief it ness, Murile A. Berry.
Funeral services at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. J. Y. Futhtil. 100 Fort-Greene place, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Fritar, at 4 p. m.
Intermention saturday at Poughkeensie, N. V.

B YO-At Pertland, Me. August 20, 1888, Mary C. Whit-more, wife of J. Hall Royd. more, wife of J. Hall nove. CALKINS Verr suidenir, on Wetnesday, August 22, at her brother's home in Greenfield, Massachusetta, Mrs. Clara C. C.-Kina, of Brocklyn. Notice of funeral nerest er.

CURTISS-On Wednesday, August 22, Charles Curties, in the Slas year of his age. Funeral services will be held at his late re-idence, 32 East 65th 8', Friday afternion, August 24, at 5 p. m. Interment at the convenience of the f mile. Interment at the convenience of the mile of John Ernard, the of John Ernard, the Canan, Furstly morning, August 23.

Erliate. I Now Canaan, Flursly mording, August 23, in he Sill year of her age.

Frineria I vew Canaan, Start ar mording, at 10.

Train rom Grant le trul Dank at 8.

HAGERIN-August 21. George C. Hageriv, aged 58 years.

Funeral services at house, No. 74 Kast High-st, Friday, August 24. at 1 m.

HALSSY-in Brooking, on Tuesday, August 21. Mary A., reliet of the late William Halsey, in the 79th year of her age.

Picass and flowers.

SAUVEUR-In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, August 22,
Elits M., wellow of Louis Sauvent.

Belatives and friends of the Louis vare respectfully invited to attend the services at her late residence, 371 Grand-ave.

on Saturlay, August 25, at 1 p. m.

Intermed private.

SCHWAB.-On Tuesday, August 21, at his residence, Gustav Schwab, in the Sith year of his age. Funeral from St. James Church, Fortham, at 10:15 a.m., the Carl ges at Fordham Station to meet train leaving 42d-st. STO That Stotiville, N.Y., on Welnesday, August 22, William H. Stoti, in the did year of his ace. Function storyloss at subin Barnahas Chapel, Stotiville, N. Y., Saturday, August 25, at 25 mices p. m. TAYLOR-At estes Park, Colorado, Angust 29, Louise E. Taylor, reconcest daugnter of the late Rev. E. E. L and Mary J. Taylor. TRASK-In Baston, on the 21st inst. Martha Roed, wife of Courses H. Irask, of New York, and daughter of the late William Ropes, of Buston.

## Special Notices.

Contents of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE FOR TO-DAY.

First Page-Topics of the Day-Sunk at the Golden Second Page-The Premier in Distress-Bayard's Barguin Buried.

Third Page-News from Other Lands.
Third Page-Lieutenant Digby's Journal, Almshouses of the Page-Lieutenant Digby's Journal, Almshouses of the Page-Gossip at the Page-Out Page-Out the Page-Out Page-Out

nin Page-Harrison Leaves Home-Reagan and Coke

Ratted.

J. such Page-Editorius.

Nonth Page-Editorius.

Teath Page-McKinley in the South-Political News.

El venta au -Sw pt by the Cyclone.

Twelfin Page-McKinley in the Second.

Thirteenth Page-Asso y of Great Bribery-The Famous

Hill Latters. Miscellaneous News.

Fourteenth Page-Markets-Advertisements.

Sixteenth Page-Markets-Advertisements.

Copies in wrappers really for mailing can be had in The

Tribune Counting Room for 3 cents each.

"Mrs. WINSLOWS SHOTHING SYRUP for Children Tenhing" so leas the guma remove sudia matter, allare all pain, cures wind colle and diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle. Cost Olice Matice.

Should be read daily by all interested, as chaptes may occur at any time.

Latters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being cent by the fastist vessels available.

Powerign mails for the week ending August 25 will close recommitty in all cases at this office as follows:

PRIMAY—At 10 a. m. for Froctest, per steamship Camepatar at 1 p. m. for Proctest, per steamship Mexico, vin inguina latters for other Mexican States must be directed "per Maxico").

SATURIDAY—At 400 a. m. for Great Britain, Iroland, Beignon and Neth rambs, per steamship Aurania, via Queenstown interer for it rimany, Adartia, Demark, Section, Norway, Russia and Turkey, per steamship Fittin, via Bremen fietchers for other European countries, via Southampton, must be directed "per Funda"), at 4:30 a. m. for France, Switserlind, Italy, Spain and Portugal, per steament Latters, per steament, via distret, par steamship Devonia, via Giase, of the Southampson, via Giase, of the Southampson, via Giase, of the Neutrical's, via Harre at 4:30 a. m. for Fonce, and in the Neutrical's, via Harre at 4:30 a. m. for Southam per distriction of the Neutrical's, via Harre at 4:30 a. m. for Southam Jersel (14:40) a. m. for the Neutrical's, via Harre at 4:30 a. m. for southam Jersel (14:40) a. m. for house and force and personal for Caracas (15:40) a. m. for Powerical and Caracas (15:40) a. m. for Powerical (15:40) a. m. f

rected "per Caracas".

SUNDAY—At 3 p. m. for dosta Rica, via Limen, per steam sup for until from New-Fields.

Mails for Chin and Jane, per teamship City of Sydney from San Francisco), close here August "24 at 4:30 p. m. Mails for suc Succesy shands, per saip Tanta from San Francisco), close nere August "25, 47 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawraita, 7th and Samura Islands, per steamship Naripess (from San Francisco), close nere August 25, 47 p. m. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawraita, 7th and Samura Islands, per steamship Naripess (from San Francisco), close here Sept. "16, at 4:30 p. m. (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aursuia, with Ernish mails for Australia). Mails for Caoa by rail to Enups. Fig., and thence by steamer, via Key West, Fig., close at this edice daily at 2:300 a. m.

"The sens tale of closing of Trans-Pacific mails to arrangel on the practic motion of their it disterrants i provided it sent to San Francisco. Valle from the Esst writing at it as at San Francisco on the day of saint of sta universe lispations theore the same day.

RENRY G. PEARSON, Postmastee.

Post Office, New-York, August 17, 1888.